Reliquiæ Rafinesquianæ.—It may be of interest to put on record, as an appendix to Dr. Gray's exhaustive account of Rafinesque and his writings,* the fact that there exists in the library of the New York Academy of Science, bound up in a volume of "Botanical Tracts" (Vol. C), a collection of 29 copper-plate engravings illustrating Rafinesque's "Select New Plants of North America." On the lower margin of the first plate is written in ink: "The following plates are the proofs of plates lost in my shipwreck of 1815," and on the reverse of the same plate is written in the same hand: "Collection of 29 Plates and 46 Figures of New Genera and Species of Plants, from North America, discovered by C. S. Rafinesque in 1802–4. Published in 1807, 1808 and 1814. These Plates never published—only Proofs of Plates lost 1815, thus they are a unique collection. Deposited in the Lyceum at the foundation in 1817, by the author. N. B. The Phyllepidium alone was published in the Encycl. Journal of Sicily."

I give the inscription *verbatim et literatim.* The plates are of two different sizes, and illustrate new genera and species of both flowering-plants and fungi. The figures of phænogamous plants, although not very artistic, were probably copied from nature, and are as follows (the names in parenthesis being the author's corrections and notes in ink): *Burshia* (*Purshia*) *humilis*, *Gerardia maritima*, *Drosera filiformis*, *Diphryllum bifolium*, *Carpanthus axillaris*, *Asclepias lutea*, *Viburnum villosum*, *Arenaria imbricata* (Raf. 1802. *A. squarrosa*, Michx., 1803), *Ranunculus obtusiusculus*, *Phyllepidium squarrosum*, *Ludwigia hirtella*, *Arethusa medeoloides* (*Odonectis verticillata*), *Isotria verticillata*, *Chironia amœna* (*Sabbatia stellaris*, Pursh.). The fungi represented are as follows: *Volvaria coccinea* (*Volvycium coccineum*), *Hydnum barbatum*, *H. cerulescens*, *H. citrinum*, *H. dilatatum*, *Clavaria citrina-fusca*, *C. bicolor*, *C. dryophylla*, *C. tricolor*, *Acinophora aurantiaca*, *Phorima betutina*, *Druparia volvacea*, *Peziza albo-rufa*, *P. globulosa*, *P. lupularia*, *P. smiraldina*, *P. pulcherrima*, *P. depressa*, *P. ochro-chlora*, *Cerophora clavata*, *C. globularis*, *C. capitata*, *C. dichotoma*, *C. ramosa*, *C. pyriformis*, *Astrycum multifidum*, *A. dimidiatum*, *Dicarphus rubens*, *Ædycia alba*, *Colonnaria urceolata*, and *C. truncata.* Most of these figures of fungi seem to have been drawn from memory—possibly from imagination, and all are quite rudely executed. Those relating to known genera bear only a remote resemblance to the objects that they were designed to illustrate, and not one could possibly be of aid in the determination of a species. In the March, 1880, number of the BULLETIN I suggested that, from Rafinesque's brief diagnosis, his genus *Ædycia* may have been what is now known as *Corynites*, and that his *Colonnaria* was probably the same thing as the at present recognized genus *Laternea*—his two species being merely accidental varieties of what Bosc before him had named *Clathrus* (*Laternea*) *columnatus.* A reference to the plate, however, in which is figured an improbable fungus under the name of *Ædycia alba*, at once dispels any illusion that we might possess as to the identity of the latter with *Corynites.* The object looks not unlike a

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swollen root of some tree or shrub which has been sawed off at one end and broken off (so as to be ragged and fibrous) at the other. As for the figures of *Colonnaria*, they bear a general resemblance to *Laternea columnata*, in that they have a receptacle composed of four branches united at the top and base; but here the analogy ends, for *C. truncata* is surmounted by a perfectly square, sharp-cornered, open box, full as wide as the lower extremity of the fungus, and the edge of which is decorated with what looks like a cylindrical molding. The other species, *C. urceolata*, has somewhat the same habit, but differs in the substitution of a wide circular ring or collar for the "box"—its edge likewise being finished off with the ornamental molding. The species of neither of the genera are provided with a volva, and both of those of the last-mentioned genus remind me very strongly of certain quaint objects which I have seen in collections of Japanese ceramics. I venture to say that no so absurd fungi as these ever were, or ever will be, found on the face of the earth.

The small collection of plates is perhaps of interest in connection with the bibliography of American botany, and as unique relics of one of its earliest, as well as one of its most eccentric students. The figures of flowering-plants may be of use in helping to elucidate the author's vague descriptions, but the plates of fungi will only serve to show what a useless mass of rubbish would certainly have been inflicted upon mycological science had not the fortunate shipwreck of 1815 supervened.

W. R. G.

Flora of Richmond Co., N. Y.—Additions, corrections and new localities, 1883–1884.

Delphinium Consolida, L.—Roadsides near Richmond.

Adonis autumnalis, L.—Stapleton Flats; introduced in ballast. (Miss C. O. Thompson.)

Thlaspi arvense, L.—Clove Lake.

Reseda odorata, L.—"Waste places, S. I., 1865;" (Wm. H. Leggett.) Mr. Samuel Henshaw, also, states that he knew of one plant which had grown and flourished for several successive years in the crevice of a stone wall in Stapleton.

Viola pubescens, Ait., var. *eriocarpa*, Nutt. Near Barrett's Dye Works, Port Richmond.

Ascyrum Crux-Andreæ, L.—Richmond Valley and Tottenville.

Vaccaria vulgaris, Host.—Stapleton Flats; introduced in ballast. (Miss C. O. Thompson.)

Silene nocturna, L.—Stapleton Flats; introduced in ballast. (Miss C. O. Thompson.)

Stellaria graminea, L. Tottenville, Four Corners, New Brighton and New Springville. Appears to be spreading and is much less rare than formerly. (Replaces *S. borealis*, Bigel., of our catalogue.)

Vicia hirsuta, Koch.—New Brighton. Rare.

Vitis cordifolia, Mchx., var. *riparia*, Gr.—Garretsons.

Cytissus triflorus, L'Her. Todt Hill; escaped from cultivation.